

## THE TREATY IN THE SENATE

Mr. Berry, of Arkansas,  
Leads Attack Upon It.

### THE POSITION OF MR. BACON

Having Fought Spain to Free Cuba  
We Cannot Now, Without Dishonor,  
Make War Upon the Philippines—  
Hot Shot at McKinley—  
Measures Platt and Teller Defend the  
Treaty and Bacon Opposes.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Jan. 31.—During almost the entire morning hour 40-day the Senate had under discussion the policy of this country to be pursued in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Berry, (Arkansas), in a speech upon the resolution offered by Mr. Vest, discussed the policy of expansion without a reference to the constitutional point involved in the Vest resolution. He spoke from notes, stating with force and emphasis his objections to the pending treaty of peace.

"If in November, 1896," he began, "it had been known that the President at this time, so soon after his inauguration, would be asking Congress for an army of 100,000 men to subjugate and reduce a people 7,000 miles from our shores, who were endeavoring to establish a government for themselves, he would not have received a single electoral vote in any State."

"The daily abuse which is heaped upon those who are opposing this scheme of imperialism and the criticism to which we are subjected by Senators on this floor, because we will not follow the President in his wild scheme of colonization certainly is not the best method of attaining their ends. There are thousands and tens of thousands of our people who believe the danger of the overthrow of our institutions was never so great as at this time."

### THE MONEY POWER'S INFLUENCE

Mr. Berry adverted to the great influence of the money power and the power of corporations exerted in the elections of 1896, declaring that President McKinley owed his election to that power. He declared that the money power was able to control nearly all the daily newspapers and they were able to elect William McKinley. He said further that we had won a glorious victory in the late war, but that we had fought Spain to free the Cubans from her control and having accomplished that purpose we could not now without dishonor make war upon the people of the Philippines to subject them to our control.

"It has been urged," said Mr. Berry, "that we hold those islands and cannot release them now. That is not true. According to the protocol we hold only the city, bay and harbor of Manila. The remainder of the islands are not under our control."

### A QUESTIONABLE RECORD.

Mr. Berry said that the opponents of colonization were being urged to agree to the ratification of the treaty, and after such ratification General Otis might push forward his battalions and kill those who are fighting simply for freedom. In urging the ratification of the treaty and advocating the colonization scheme of the Administration, he did not think Senators were making a record to be proud of.

### LEE AND JACKSON'S STAND.

Mr. Berry referred to an allusion made that he had not always earnestly supported the government of the United States, said it was true he had served in the Confederate army and that there had never been a day of his life since that he was not proud of that service, yet he believed that the government of the United States under which we were now living was the greatest one the face of the earth.

"I will never vote, however," he declared with great emphasis, "to place upon any people a policy against which Lee fought and against which Jackson gave up his life."

### MR. PLATT AGAIN.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, then addressed the Senate upon the various resolutions. He said:

"This resolution is one of a series of resolutions which have been introduced from time to time in this body with a view to declaring what our policy is NOT to be. So far as I have heard nobody except the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) has signified what he thought the policy of the country ought to be."

### THE BACON RESOLUTION.

After analyzing the several resolutions offered and advertising to the Bacon resolution, he said that it could mean but one thing, and that was that if the treaty was ratified it would be the duty of this government to relinquish the Philippines immediately to the inhabitants, without reference to our rights in the premises.

"The resolutions do not say so," interjected Mr. Bacon. "Indeed they say quite the contrary."

Thereupon Mr. Platt read the resolutions and said:

"If the statements made in these resolutions are true no other construction could be placed upon them by the inhabitants of the Philippines than that the islands are to be turned over to them immediately."

Mr. Platt went on to say that we had had a war which had ended gloriously for the country and for the cause of free government throughout the world, and now, almost six months since the protocol was signed, the treaty of peace which had been agreed upon was not ratified.

### SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Returning to the situation as it now confronts the country, Mr. Platt paid his respects to Aguinaldo. "The situation in the Philippines," he said, "is critical. Aguinaldo is in arms. He is using arms furnished to him by the United States. That is the situation. Whom also is he fighting? The United States is he in arms against. The ratified States this treaty will give the United States the right to say to Aguinaldo: 'We are in control in these islands. Attack us if you dare.' In a short time the defiance of our authority will melt away and a government will be established in these islands immeasurably superior to

any that Aguinaldo could possibly make."

### DEFEAT OF TREATY MEANS WAR.

Mr. Platt pointed out that to defeat the treaty would relegate us to a state of war, with what results nobody could foretell.

Mr. Bacon again interrupted Mr. Platt to say that the adoption of his resolution would insure the ratification of the treaty.

Mr. Platt maintained that the situation presented was not reasonable. No declaration of policy could now be made. "What," he inquired, with emphasis, "will some Senator tell me, is the Administration to do. Are we to recall Dewey and Otis and our troops from those islands? I say that the man or body who would do that would justly receive the condemnation of all."

### MR. BACON'S POSITION.

After again discussing briefly the resolution, Mr. Platt inquired of Mr. Bacon:

"Do I understand the Senator will not vote for the treaty unless this resolution is adopted?"

Mr. Bacon: "That is true." Continuing, however, Mr. Bacon said he would modify his statement by saying that he would not vote for the treaty unless some declaration embodying the principle of his resolution was adopted.

"In other words," said Mr. Platt, "if that is the policy of the Government it must be declared now."

To this question Mr. Bacon replied in the affirmative. Further explaining his position, Mr. Bacon, in answer to a question by Mr. Teller (Colorado), said he would not vote for the treaty unless the resolution adopted by the Senate had also been adopted by the House and signed by the President before the vote for the treaty was taken.

"That reply," said Mr. Teller, emphatically, "will determine my vote upon this resolution."

Mr. Bacon contended that the Senate was not alone the treaty making power, the President being a part of it. To this Mr. Teller replied that the President had already acted, and that there was no reason to suppose that he was not in accord with the Senate.

Interrupting here Mr. Bacon said he would go farther than he had yet gone. "I will vote for the ratification of the treaty," he said, "if the Senate will pass the resolution and the President will consent to give us a favorable expression upon it."

### MR. PLATT CONCLUDES.

Mr. Platt then continued, pronouncing Mr. Bacon's last declaration as most remarkable. Outside the Senate it would be regarded as the expression of a determination to hold up the treaty until individual Senators could be consulted upon it. As a result, he could not vote for the resolution, because no one knew what government was best adapted to the Philippines, and, therefore, what the Government of the United States should do in the formulation of a policy.

At 2 o'clock the Senate went into executive session on the peace treaty. At 5:15 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

### SENATOR GRAY SUPPORTS TREATY.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Senators Gray and Money occupied the entire executive session of the Senate to-day in speeches on the peace treaty. Senator Gray favoring ratification and Senator Money opposing it.

Senator Gray was the third of the Philippine Commissioners to speak, and while he gave some attention to the published matter bearing on the treaty, he did not go into this in such detail as did Senators Frye and Davis. He admitted that in the beginning of the negotiations he had been opposed to the acquisition of the Philippine archipelago, and said that he had freely and frankly advised the President and his fellow commissioners of his belief that it would be unwise to attempt to shape its destiny. He had used his best endeavors to bring them to accept his views, but had utterly failed. He had at last reached the conclusion that he would either have to join with the majority or see the treaty fail and the war continue. In the meantime he had been largely won over by the arguments of his colleagues and by the logic of the situation and he had at last concluded to sign the convention.

### A WISE TREATY.

Having taken his position he was now how to defend the treaty as a wise conclusion of a most delicate diplomatic undertaking. Many complications had beset the commissioners in their work, and while he could not retract what he had heretofore said as to the undesirability of acquiring distant territory as a matter of principle, still there were times when a nation, as an individual, might have to choose between evils. There was danger of many complications of an international character in case the United States should have elected to pursue a different policy. He reiterated that the ultimate conclusion to take the entire Philippine group was that of the commissioners rather than of the President, and also went into the difficulties of getting the Spanish Commissioners to come to a conclusion.

Senator Gray did not advocate permanent occupancy of the Eastern Islands, but said that the duration of our exercise of sovereignty there should be settled in the future and not at present.

### SENATOR MONEY IN OPPOSITION.

Senator Money attacked the acquisition of the islands as contrary to the spirit of American institutions and as unconstitutional. He said the Government of the United States could not afford to put itself in the attitude of Don Quixote in a vain effort to care for and advance the interests of every people in every land that appeared, according to our standards of civilization, to need our help. He had been an advocate of intervention in the case of Cuba, but from this fact it did not follow that he was willing to transfer the Philippines from Spanish vassalage to a dependence of the United States. He did not consider that we were especially concerned as to the future of the Philippines, and so far as he was concerned he should leave them to work out their own salvation. This would be far preferable to assuming responsibility for them and making them citizens of the United States, as they would inevitably come to be if the treaty should be ratified. We had made allies of them in the Spanish war by the acts of our own agents and in the interest of our dealing should let them achieve their independence if they could do so.

### OTHER SENATORS.

Senator Mason in a few words endorsed Senator Money's position, that the Philippines would be made citizens by the ratification of the treaty, and Senator Teller, in a brief rejoinder, controverted this position, saying that an act of Congress would be necessary to fix their status toward the body politic. Senator Hoar also endorsed Senator Money's position.

## PORTER IN CUBA

His Mission Financial and Statistical in Character.

Attorney General Decides That We May Advance Money to Pay Cuban Soldiers—Plans of the Administration—Visit to Gomez.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—It is learned at the War Department that Mr. Robert P. Porter's mission to Cuba is entirely of a financial and statistical character, and that he is not empowered to make any payment to the Cuban troops. It is admitted that he may find it within the lines of his duty while in Cuba collecting this information to gather all the data he can respecting the strength and condition of the Cuban troops.

The decision to send Mr. Porter to Cuba was reached after a full discussion of the situation of the insurgent army between the President and his Cabinet. Mr. Porter will confer first with General Brooke and his mission is not to make nor to promise any payments, but to gather information. He will ask if the Cuban army will disband on present payment of \$3,000,000.

### LEGAL RIGHT TO PAY.

Our legal right to make this payment was referred to the Attorney General, who held that this sum might lawfully be advanced to the insurgent troops on condition that the Treasury be subsequently reimbursed from the revenues of the island, and it is understood that this course will be pursued. If it is found that the desired result can be obtained thereby, Mr. Porter was also instructed to inquire into the workings of the customs regulations and local taxation matters.

### WILL VISIT GOMEZ.

Havana, Jan. 31.—Robert P. Porter, the representative of President McKinley, and Senator Gonzales Quesada, the Cuban commissioner, who recently left Washington on a special mission to Cuba, started at 6 o'clock this morning for Cariblan, province of Santa Clara, in order to see General Maximo Gomez. Mr. Porter's mission to General Gomez is of a confidential character, to discuss with him fully the position of the Cuban army, and to invite him to Havana.

The Washington administration desires an immediate and friendly settlement of the Cuban army question. As the military chiefs decisively refused to accept \$3,000,000 in complete satisfaction of the claims of the soldiers, Washington has determined, it is understood, to offer a much larger sum, even as high as \$15,000,000 if less will not be accepted. Whatever is agreed upon is to be a charge upon the revenues of the island until it is paid.

### THE CUBANS EXCITED.

The Cubans are in a state of excitement. The business classes are pleased at the prospect of a settlement. Merchants for a fortnight have been afraid to place large orders, being uncertain of the future. Shares on the local bourse rose from 1 to 3 points to-day, which is generally attributed to the probability that the Cuban soldiery will be disbanded and will return to work.

### SPANISH BANKER EXAMINED.

The examination of Senor Galbis, President of the Banco Espanol, before the special Finance Commission investigating Havana's finances, began to-day. Although far from well, he said he had appeared in response to the commission's urgent request, which, as a matter of fact, was a very peremptory summons. The questions asked him were of a general character, those touching the supposed irregularities of the bank and its transaction with the Spanish government being reserved for future examinations.

### TROUBLE AT ATLANTA.

Negro Soldiers Collide With The Police.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 31.—The police had serious trouble with a train load of drunken negro soldiers at the Union Depot late to-night. A telegram had been received by the police authorities from Macon, stating that four or five hundred soldiers, who had just been mustered out, had started for Atlanta on a special train en route to North Carolina, and that more than half the regiment were drunk and boisterous.

As soon as this news reached the police Captain Jennings, with five men, went to the Union Depot. One drunken negro, who appeared to be a ring leader, jumped from the train when it stopped, and as soon as he saw a policeman he began to curse and talk about killing somebody. Before the fellow could walk out of the depot he was in the hands of a policeman. He resisted, and clubs and pistols were freely displayed. Four or five other soldiers rushed to the assistance of their comrade, and there were many bloody heads in a very few seconds.

The ring leader was arrested and taken to the police barracks. This produced a quietus on the turbulent crowd.

### MUSTERED.

The Third North Carolina Volunteers, composed of negroes, was mustered out at Macon, and the men were paid all the way from \$25 to \$75 and were furnished with a special train home.

The soldiers quarreled and fought in the coaches, and several of them fired their pistols. Three or four of the coaches were riddled with bullets.

There was a caboose on the rear of the train, which had been coupled on as a place of safe retreat for the train crew.

### Bank President Disappears.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Russell, Kan., Jan. 31.—Charles A. Wolcott, president of the First National Bank which closed its doors this morning, has disappeared. He is said to have left a letter advising the directors of the bank that his accounts were so badly involved that he could not stay and face the consequences. It is stated that there is a shortage in his accounts and rumors place the amount all the way from \$3,000 to \$20,000. The directors decline to publish the letter

left by the bank president, but state all claims against the bank will be paid in full.

The county treasurer of Russell county has \$17,000 of the county funds on deposit with the bank. President Wolcott is reported to have been a heavy speculator on the bear side of the wheat market, and funds of the bank are reported to have been eaten up in his unfortunate speculations. Mr. Wolcott has been in business here for 25 years.

### RIOTOUS NEGRO SOLDIERS.

DESTROY PROPERTY AND RESIST ARREST IN TEXAS.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 31.—A special to the Gazette from Texarkana, Ark., says:

There passed through Texarkana to-day eight train loads of negro soldiers, 1,200 in number, composing the Tenth United States Cavalry en route to San Antonio. When they arrived here several of them were intoxicated. A number of colored soldiers kicked in a door and entered a resort and started to run the place at the point of loaded rifles. Constable James Rochelle was notified and rushing to the place he saw them coming from the house where they had broken up the furniture. A chase for these cars resulted, and just as they reached them Rochelle captured the leader of the gang. As soon as he did so a hundred rifles were leveled at him and every negro loaded his gun. Every car window held a negro with a cocked rifle, and the negro escaped into the car.

The news spread and every officer in Texarkana and hundreds of citizens locked around the soldiers, who seemed anxious for trouble. County Attorney Horace Vaughan placed himself in communication with the Governor, and as a result the trains were held here for seven hours. The negroes wanted were kept in a car with an armed guard outside. The trains were surrounded by irate Texarkanians, who were supplied with dynamite ready to send the negroes to destruction. The soldiers learned of this and finally agreed to hand over the guilty ones upon identification, but as this was impossible no arrests were made.

### FIGHT FOR SENATORS.

FOSTER NOMINATED IN WASHINGTON—OTHER STATES.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 31.—A. G. Foster, of Tacoma, was nominated for United States Senator by the Republican caucus to-night. King county and part of the Ankeny forces outside of that county left the caucus, but 58 remained and made the caucus nomination of Foster unanimous. Fifty-seven votes are required to elect in joint session of the Legislature.

### WISCONSIN.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 31.—In the joint assembly to-day Joseph V. Quarles, Republican, of Milwaukee, was formally elected United States Senator, to succeed John I. Mitchell, whose term expires on March 4th, receiving the solid Republican vote.

### IN NEBRASKA.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 31.—Judge M. L. Hayward gained one vote in to-day's Senatorial ballot, that of State Senator Steele. The change is regarded as important, as Senator Steele has heretofore been a leading supporter and virtual manager for E. H. Hinshaw.

### OTHER STATES.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 31.—Three ballots were taken for United States Senator to-day without change.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 31.—One ballot was cast for Senator to-day by the joint assembly, but no election was had. Dover, Del., Jan. 31.—After taking several unsuccessful ballots for United States Senator to-day, the Legislature adjourned until to-morrow.

### The President's Instructions.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Jan. 31.—It appears that an erroneous impression has gone abroad respecting the nature of the President's instructions to the American Peace Commissioners in Paris touching the limitations of the claims to be put forward so far as the Philippines were concerned to the island of Luzon. A matter of fact, so far from making that island the maximum claim of the Americans, the President's instructions actually placed that island as the minimum claim to be set out.

### Corbett and Sharkey to Box.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Chicago, Jan. 31.—James J. Corbett and Thomas Sharkey have been matched to box six rounds in this city on the night of March 7. The contest will be the wind-up of an exhibition to be given by Parson Davies at Tattersall's.

### GLADSTONE'S TRAIT.

A Characteristic of England's "Grand Old Man" Which Prolonged His Life.

One of the chief characteristics of England's "Grand Old Man" was that he never worried. Notwithstanding the important varied work which he did, the late Gladstone never indulged in needless anxiety. This undoubtedly prolonged his life.

It is a fact, that mental influences affect the system and a joyous spirit causes good health. Many persons exhaust their nerve energy by worrying about things that do not exist, or over which they have no control.

Up to 90 per cent of the women suffer the most exacting duties of the home and the demands of modern society make woman's life miserable. Worry and fretting are the causes of much of the headache, poor appetite, nervousness, restless sleep, shaky nerves, weakness in body and brain.

The right thing for persons afflicted with any of these symptoms is to give the mind a little rest and resort to the use of Brown's Iron Bitters, as this famous remedy is of peculiar merit and never fails to benefit.

Iron is an important element of the blood and a necessity of life. All physicians prescribe it in some form, and frequently advise the use of Brown's Iron Bitters. This remedy contains vegetable remedies of alternative and purifying qualities, combined with the strengthening elements of iron.

That its use is beneficial and lasting is shown by the experience of Mrs. Mary E. Cuthrell, of 26 North Marshall Avenue, Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Cuthrell is the widow of the late Dr. Geo. W. Cuthrell, and in talking for this remedy she said:

"Some years ago I was suffering with general debility and was in miserable health. I began taking Brown's Iron Bitters and almost immediately my health improved. After using three bottles I was cured. The remedy seemed to strengthen me and give renewed life. To-day I am in good health and am glad to speak a good word for the remedy which benefited me."

Brown's Iron Bitters restore health by enriching the blood. All druggists sell it.

## Living on the Reputation of Others.

"Take everything that I have but my good name; leave me that and I am content." So said the philosopher. So say all manufacturers of genuine articles to that horde of imitators which thrives upon the reputation of others. The good name of

## Alcock's POROUS PLASTERS

has induced many adventurers to put in the market imitations that are not only lacking in the best elements of the genuine article, but are often harmful in their effects.

The public should be on their guard against these frauds, and, when an external remedy is needed, be sure to insist upon having Alcock's Porous Plaster.

## RICHNESS

Is displayed in all housefurnishing goods shown at our store, even when they are sold for prices lower than others charge for much inferior articles. You can always find exactly what you want in the line of

### FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, &c.

At prices that will surprise you when the quality is considered. If in need of any of the following goods mentioned below, call and we can show you a separate and distinct bargain in each:

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Bookcases, Combinations, China Closets, Couches, Lounges, Toilet Sets, Lamps, Carpets, Matting, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Rugs, Stoves, Tables, Pictures, Easels.

### ROCKERS.

We have the largest and finest stock of Rockers in the city. For a special, as long as they last, and we only have a few now, we are giving a \$3.00 Oak Cocker Seat Rocker for only \$1.79.

### MORRIS CHAIRS.

The very embodiment of ease and comfort; regular price \$8.00, now only \$4.49.

### CASH OR CREDIT.

**John B. Loughran,**  
319 and 321 Church Street.

### DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

AMMUNITION CAR BLOWN UP—MANY TROOPERS INJURED.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Luka, Miss., Jan. 31.—At 3 o'clock this morning a special train bearing the negro troopers of the Tenth cavalry en route to Cuba, passed through here. Some unknown person set fire to the ammunition car, which was almost filled with cartridges and powder. It was entirely destroyed, and the rest of the train was barely saved.

Three negro women who were following the troopers are reported to have been killed in the burning car. A dozen of the men were injured. At Walker switch the burning car was discovered by trainmen and side-tracked. The lives of the crew were in danger, as the cartridges were exploding in every direction. By the time the switch was reached the car was a mass of flames. The loss will be heavy.

The following is conclusive proof that thought elated before grammars were invented:

A little tot of a boy hardly old enough to slip his numbers, ran away from home one day. For hours and hours his mother searched the neighborhood over for him, but all to no avail. His father came home at 5 o'clock and the search was resumed.

"Oh, he'll come home in time," said the man to cheer his wife.

And he was right.

About 7 o'clock by the big clock on the mantelpiece Tommy shambled into the room.

Without thinking of reproving him his mother flew to him and clasped him in her arms and kissed him. Then she put him down and his father called him to his side.

"Tommy," he said, "where have you been?"

"The little fellow looked down, poked at the seam in the carpet with his toe, hesitated and then, raising his eyes, replied: 'Been a-fishin.'"

"But where are the fish?" asked the parent.

The youngest thought a minute and then answered: "They unbited 'n' div."—Detroit Free Press.

Presence of mind is undoubtedly a good thing in the hour of danger, but absence of body is a great deal better.

It is said that Senator Mills, of Texas, who will retire from the Senate on the 4th of March, is rapidly getting rich and will probably soon be a millionaire. During his whole career in Congress Mr. Mills has been poor, but a short time ago all was discovered on his property, and the wells are now producing great quantities of this wealth-producing fluid.

The Italian Comte de Chambrun has given \$500,000 toward the construction of dwellings for workmen in Nice.